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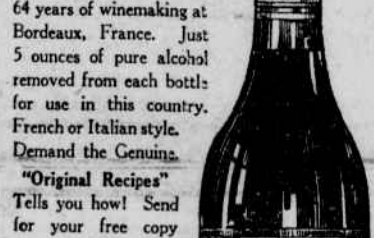
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## TROTSKY PREACHES ATHEISM FOR YOUNG

Tells Youthful Communists  
It Should Be Taught in  
All Revolutions.

SOVIET WEAK IN 1919

Proposed Peace Then on Ab-  
ject Terms Through Amer-  
ican, William C. Bullitt.

REJECTS BRITISH POLICY

Sees No Surrender of Bolshe-  
vist Principles in Urquhart  
Concession.

By FRANCIS McCULLAGH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Moscow, Oct. 16.—"The question of  
the education of youths is a question  
of the life or death of a country in  
revolution, and so in all revolutionary  
movements we should preach atheism  
to the young if that will show them  
their place in the world and outline  
their activities here," declared Leon  
Trotsky, Soviet Commissar for War  
and Navy, in a remarkable speech at  
the fifth congress of Communist  
Youths, a powerful and widespread or-  
ganization which is encouraged by the  
Government, though no member is  
more than 18 years old.

The most astounding revelation made  
by Trotsky was that Bolshevism weak-  
ness in 1918 was such that a few British  
or French divisions could easily have  
annihilated the Reds.

"The Allies in fighting us four years  
ago had one characteristic in common  
with the Allies in negotiation with us  
to-day," the speaker said—"indecision,  
inconsistency, hesitation, wavering."  
At the end of 1917 and the be-  
ginning of 1918 German imperialism  
could have smashed us very easily; and  
but for Clemenceau at the end of 1918,  
for the Bolsheviks then were infinitely  
weaker than any one of the Allies. The  
failure to attack us seriously was due  
to fear by the Allies of the spread of  
Bolshevism in their own countries as a  
result of the war. Because the Allies  
thought Bolshevism such a transitory  
phenomenon that it was needless to  
wage a big war was our salvation.

"The Allies confined themselves to  
hiring Czarist generals—Mensheviks—  
against us, forming an iron ring around  
us. The Bolshevik position was so  
desperate in the spring of 1919 that the  
Soviet Government proposed peace on  
the subject terms of acknowledgment of  
Czarist debts, giving raw materials as  
guaranty of payment and giving con-  
cessions or surrendering territory oc-  
cupied by the Entente.

In April, 1919, the Soviet proposed  
to the American William C. Bullitt  
that the Whites keep all the Russian  
territory they had got—most of Russia—  
that the Red Army be demobilized im-  
mediately, and that we assume our share  
of Government debts, without asking the  
return of gold seized by the Czechoslo-  
vaks.

"Luckily, the Allies refused these terms.  
We are bound to Europe and America  
by no treaty; yet we are not at war.  
Why? Because progressive paralysis has  
overtaken the imperialist class. Why?  
Owing to the growth of the revolution-  
ary labor movement.

"How shall we explain the Entente's  
irresolution in the negotiations at Genoa  
and The Hague? The bourgeoisie want  
an agreement with Russia, which is a  
possible source of the raw materials Eu-  
rope requires. The European economic  
crisis is not as progressive as it was a  
year and a half ago. It has stopped,  
and even improved; but the improve-  
ment is superficial, and the crisis will  
continue till the whole economic basis is  
exploded.

"A Russian agreement would not im-  
prove Europe's economic fabric imme-  
diately, but Russia's inclusion in Euro-  
pean economic life means that in eight  
or ten years Russia will be on her feet  
again, cured and one of the biggest fac-  
tors in the world's economy.

"Did the Urquhart concession for  
ninety-nine years mean the surrender of  
our principles? No. For in ninety-nine  
years capital everywhere will be na-  
tionalized; and anyhow the Soviet re-  
fuses to ratify the Urquhart conces-  
sions, owing to England's policy. Urqu-  
hart's concession will be ratified when  
England recognizes the Soviet and dis-  
cusses highly important political ques-  
tions with her."

**WOMEN MAY DECIDE  
PARLIAMENT'S MAKEUP**

To Vote First Time in a British  
General Election.

LONDON, Oct. 16 (Associated Press).—  
In the event of a general election the  
women of Great Britain will have their  
first opportunity to vote for members of  
Parliament, and may decide the politi-  
cal drift in the House of Commons.  
There have been only bye-elections since  
British women were granted the right  
of suffrage in 1918.

Already the politicians are perturbed  
over this new force of about 8,000,000  
women voters, or about 40 per cent.  
of the total electorate. It is said that this  
is one thing which is deterring Mr.  
Lloyd George from announcing his posi-  
tion. His party scouts have been sound-  
ing the leading women of the country to  
learn their attitude toward the Govern-  
ment.

The suffrage leaders now demand that  
8,000,000 other women be given the vote—  
those who are disfranchised because the  
law permits only taxpayers and those of  
thirty and over to go to the polls. If these  
8,000,000 should be given the vote, the  
women all told would constitute more  
than half the voting strength of the  
country, which is now about 29,000,000.

Lady Astor is a candidate for reelec-  
tion, but has not yet defined her atti-  
tude in the coming campaign.

**MAY RETAIN EBERT AS  
GERMAN PRESIDENT**

BERLIN, Oct. 16 (Associated Press).—  
It is expected that the Reichstag shortly  
will pass a measure altering the Con-  
stitution so as to enable President  
Ebert's tenure of office to be prolonged  
to 1926. It is understood this step was  
decided on after a conference held this  
morning between the political party  
leaders and Chancellor Wirth.

## Germany's Floating Debt 489,000,000,000 Marks

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—During the  
first ten days of October  
Germany's floating debt in-  
creased by 38,000,000,000 marks to  
a total of 489,000,000,000 marks.

—PARIS, Oct. 16.—The German dele-  
gation delivered to the Reparations  
Commission to-day German treas-  
ury six months notes of approxi-  
mately 47,500,000 gold marks to  
cover the 50,000,000 payment due  
Belgium on October 15. The bal-  
ance of the amount is already in  
the hands of the commission in the  
form of miscellaneous receipts.

**FRANCE WOULD PAY  
U. S. IN GERMAN DEBT**

Caseneve Suggests America  
Take That as the Only Se-  
curity Possible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Oct. 16.

Replying to Henry Cabot Lodge's sug-  
gestion that France put up securities to  
cover her debt to the United States,  
Maurice Caseneve, former French com-  
missioner in New York, says in an  
article in the *Republique Francaise* that  
the only security possible is "Germany's  
debt to France. Let them take that.  
So far as France is concerned she has  
no other to offer save the sacrifices she  
has suffered and the courage she has  
shown in her labor, and her honesty."

"Senator Lodge's spirit of justice," he  
continues, "will make him understand  
that it is impossible to admit the shadow  
of a doubt in our desire to pay our  
debts. Since the war we have honored  
all our maturing obligations, we are  
paying annually \$40,000,000 interest, we  
are paying England and Spain and after  
the loss of 2,000,000 of our sons we have  
spent \$8,000,000,000 francs of our own  
money in order to effect our restoration  
ourselves."

M. Caseneve recalls that in the au-  
tumn of 1915, when France was seeking  
loans in the United States, the first con-  
dition made by American bankers to  
participate in such an operation con-  
sisted of collateral security. "Only the  
Morgan bank and a few financiers in  
New York understood the inconvenience  
and uselessness of demanding subsid-  
ary guaranties to the signature of two  
of the greatest financial powers in the  
world," he says. "It was only in the  
face of a flat refusal by British and  
French negotiators to accept any  
operation under these conditions that  
the demand for collateral was with-  
drawn."

"What is the nature of the guaran-  
tee Senator Lodge is thinking about?  
Is he thinking of material securities?  
That are asked of custom or revenues in  
certain ports, to mortgage railways, or  
State monopolies. I advise my Ameri-  
can friend if he has allowed such a  
thought to arise to forget it immedi-  
ately, and imagine the explosion of in-  
dignation and bitterness that would be  
aroused if a similar proposal were made  
to the United States, and she were in  
the position of France or Italy."

## LLOYD GEORGE STARTS GENERAL ELECTION PLANS

Continued from First Page.

ally, Lord Lee of Fareham, all saw Mr.  
Chamberlain tried to formulate a  
motion to be placed before Thursday's  
meeting. Another meeting was held this  
evening at the offices of the Cabinet  
Secretary in Whitehall Gardens, where  
the under secretaries were consulted.

The result, THE NEW YORK HERALD  
correspondent is informed, was highly  
encouraging for Mr. Chamberlain and  
the coalition policy laid down at Bir-  
mingham. Mr. Chamberlain stood pat  
on the Lloyd George Government, as did  
Lord Balfour, Lord Curzon, Lord Bir-  
kenhead and Sir Laming Worthington-  
Evans, besides many Tory malcontents  
who could not see the way clear to  
bucking such a combination, however  
they disliked Mr. Lloyd George. But  
there were whispers of a split in the  
party that may be more audible on  
Thursday. No indication was given of  
the strength of this opposition, the only  
announcement being "no dramatic de-  
velopments." But it was said that Mr.  
Chamberlain received pledges of whole-  
hearted support for his program on  
Thursday.

In the meantime, events have moved  
rapidly in other directions. Mr. Lloyd  
George has decided to address another  
gathering on Saturday, this time in  
Newcastle and his supporters anticipate  
he will sweep that action as he did  
Manchester. One of his friends said  
that he was planning a series of such  
meetings throughout the country.

Mr. Churchill, of whose loyalty there  
is no doubt, has canceled his speech at  
Bristol to-morrow on account of a  
sudden attack of acute gastro-enteritis.  
He is confined to his bed, but will be  
out in a few days.

Labor is feverishly busy, hoping to  
benefit by the quarrels and expected  
split in the ranks of its enemies. The  
party will put 420 candidates into the  
field when the election comes. It is  
hoping to return half that number, con-  
sidering that it can muster at least 150  
which will constitute a bloc that will  
greatly change the complexion of the  
House of Commons. The Labor Party  
is withholding its program until the  
other battle cries are sounded, that  
nobody may steal its thunder. There is  
considerable agreement in Conservative  
ranks with Mr. Chamberlain's fear of  
a Labor menace and hence Labor is  
concealing its hand.

**ATTACKS BY PRESS  
FORCING THE ISSUE**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Oct. 17, Tuesday.

Lloyd George's supporters say that  
the bitter press attacks both here and  
in Paris have forced him to a resolu-  
tion to go before the country as soon  
as possible to determine whether they  
or he are right. His friends assert that  
the French criticism will be more to  
his benefit than against him. The  
English press has been holding closely  
to party lines, but Lloyd George's  
adherents say they do not express the  
feelings of the people, because he is  
without any party. While press censure  
has been pretty severe, there is a sud-  
den moderation noticeable this morning  
with the approach of the climax.

The Hulton press, including the pow-  
erful *Evening Standard*, strongly coali-  
tion, backs Lloyd George and Mr.  
Chamberlain. The *Chronicle* is still  
loyal to the Government. The *Pall Mall  
Gazette* is lukewarm and the *Daily Tele-  
graph* fears a rift in the parties. The  
other papers are opposed to the Prime  
Minister, though this morning they are  
calmer, in view of the possibilities  
Thursday.

The Times says the question is not  
merely whether the coalition is to con-  
tinue, but whether the Unionist party  
will be able to approach.

The strongest political organization in  
the country, is to be bound or free. It  
deprecates what it calls the desperation  
of the Conservative leaders and believes  
the time has come for closing the ranks  
that principles may stand for more than  
personalities.

The *Daily Mail* fears a split in the  
coalition ranks Thursday, with  
Lloyd George taking a big slice of the  
party, and warns the Unionists to stand  
by their traditions rather than give way  
to electioneering considerations.

The *Daily News* hopes that an election  
"will give us a Government which real-  
ly stands for something in place of a  
chance collection of ambitious politicians  
who represent nothing but their own  
aims and theories."

The *Chronicle* points out that all the  
ministerial leaders wish to continue the  
coalition, and it is glad the Unionists  
have called an early meeting to deter-  
mine whether they shall be with or  
against those leaders. It doubts the  
possibility of any purely Unionist ma-  
jority. "The nation is still deeply de-  
pressed," the paper says, "and though  
for stability's sake it will support the  
Unionists inside a coalition with trained  
democrats at the head, it would vote  
very differently if they stood alone as  
a reactionary party."

The *Westminster Gazette*, bitterly  
against Lloyd George, is convinced  
that Thursday's decision is bound to be  
against him. The *Telegraph* declares  
that a breakup of the coalition would  
be a political disaster, and says:  
"The prospect of a new Commons  
composed of half a dozen mutually hos-  
tile factions is not agreeable to dwell  
upon. Some sort of combination is prac-  
tically certain; and if it is to be a com-  
bination of those who stand for progress  
on the same constitutional lines what  
can it be but a renewed partnership of  
the kind which it is now proposed to  
divorce?" The paper favors the  
coalition in preference to giving an op-  
portunity to Socialist Labor.

**POINCARÉ WILL PUSH  
WASHINGTON TREATY**

Urges Immediate Ratification  
Without Reservation.

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Associated Press).—  
Premier Poincaré will advocate the im-  
mediate ratification of the Washington  
naval treaty when he appears before  
Parliament soon, it was stated to-day.  
He will announce that the French Gov-  
ernment believes the treaty should be  
ratified at once.

There will be no question of a reserva-  
tion or change in phraseology, but sim-  
ply straightforward approval of the  
Washington accord.

This information sets at rest reports  
that the Premier would assume a neu-  
tral position, allowing Parliament to  
take the initiative.

**SECRETARY IN EMBASSY  
AT RIO KILLS HIMSELF**

Name Lionel Ryber Is Not on  
Lists at Washington.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 16.—Lionel Ryber,  
private secretary to Edwin V. Morgan,  
United States Ambassador, killed himself  
to-day with a revolver.

State Department officials in Washing-  
ton last night said the name of Lionel  
Ryber did not appear on list of the  
diplomatic corps and that nothing was  
known of the department as to his home  
or family.

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ments for us. In their deft and skill-  
ful fingers they hold the secret of our  
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## FEAR SMYRNA'S FATE AWAITS ADRIANOPLE

French Commander Warns Sit-  
uation There Is Fraught  
With Danger.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16 (Associated  
Press).—The French military com-  
mander at Adrianople has requested  
Gen. Charpy, the French commis-  
sioner here, for immediate reinforce-  
ments in eastern Thrace. He declares  
that "the situation is fraught with dan-  
ger."

Hamid Bey, in a statement to the  
allied commissioners appealing for  
stringent measures to prevent "serious  
incendiarism" at Adrianople, declares  
that the Kemalists have unquestionable  
evidence of a plan by Greek irregulars  
to burn the sacred city.

The allied missions in a report from  
eastern Thrace state that the principal  
lawlessness in the interior is the work  
of bands of Circassian irregulars who  
came from Asia Minor with the refugees.  
Gen. Harlington, commander of the  
allied forces, to-day denied emphatically  
that there had been any widespread  
burning of villages in Thrace and ap-  
pealed to the American and British cor-  
respondents to use the utmost caution  
and discretion in reporting events in the  
evacuated areas, where the situation was  
most delicate.

"We have airplanes flying over east-  
ern Thrace," he said, "and they have  
been unable to detect any fires. On the  
contrary, they report that evacuation is  
proceeding satisfactorily."

The Nationalists, according to Gen.  
Harlington, were loyally fulfilling the  
terms of the armistice and had retired  
behind the agreed lines both at Chank  
and Imdid.

"Both sides are acting up to the con-  
tract," said the General. "If we pass  
through the next few days without in-  
cident and get Thrace evacuated suc-  
cessfully all danger will be avoided."

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